

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 20.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETER HAY,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Auburn Four Corners, Pa.

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Sonny, Hack Pay, Pension,
and Examination Claims attended to.
Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq's co.
Jan. 24.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his
professional services to the citizens of Friendsville
and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Leet.
Residence at Friendsville, July 20, 1863.

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DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy
Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provision,
Fruit, Fish, Canned Goods, Oil, Wood and Stone
Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. High quality Railroad
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DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready
Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
Food & Willow Ware, Iron, Nails, Sole & Upper Leath-
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lowest prices.
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ATTORNEYS and Commissioners at Law.—Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

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REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the
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store, MONTROSE, Pa.

WM. W. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot
of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug 11

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose,
Pa. Shop over Dewitt's store. All kinds of work
made to order, and repairing done neatly. feb 7

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye
Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Win-
ing Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfum-
ery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT
MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug 11

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER
GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a partnership
in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared
to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that
may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate
with the times.
Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical opera-
tions, and surgical diseases, particularly attended to.
Office over Webb's Store. Office hours from 9 a.
m. to 5 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in pay-
ment at the highest value, and cash not refused.
Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1864.—opt

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THE rates are as low as those of any good company in
New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among
the best for honor and integrity.
CHAS. PLATT, Secy. HILLIUS G. COPPIN, Pres.
Montrose, July 15, '63. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

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his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.
J. BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

S. M. FETTINGILL & CO.,

No. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State Street,
Boston, are our agents for the Montrose Democrat in
this city, and are authorized to take advertisements
and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

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Picture taken in all kinds of weather, in the best
style of the Art. oct 10

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on Main Street. Particular attention given
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Who Advocated and Encouraged Secession.

We have on previous occasions published extracts from a series of articles in the New York Tribune in the earlier stages of the secession movement, in which the right of secession in the strongest terms, was asserted, the editor proclaiming his purpose to 'resist any coercive measures' to keep the States which were threatening to withdraw, in the Union. In these articles the Tribune argued that the Declaration of Independence justified the withdrawal of the colonies from Great Britain. These articles are no doubt well remembered, and our purpose in referring to them at this time is to show that the Tribune was not the only one of that class of journals which, by the publication of articles of like character, held out assurances to the secession leaders of the south that they might consummate their work without fear of interference at the hands of the incoming administration. The Cincinnati Commercial, the home journal of Secretary Chase, published at the same time a series of editorials in which any effort to reduce the seceding states to submission by the force of arms was deprecated in the strongest manner, and the policy of acknowledging their independence advocated. We copy portions of these articles, as follows:

"War for the subjugation of the seceders would be unwise and deplorable. There is no province in the world conquered and held by military force, that is not a weakness to its master. Many of the English people are now eaten up with taxation to hold possessions in military subjection, and carry on a world-wide system of filibustering, which has for centuries been a national passion. The wars, which are visited upon her in her monstrous national debt, were occasioned by the pride of her aristocracy, and the intrigues of her politicians, and were not, with one exception in the interest of her people. India upon which she has lavished so much of her strength, and which is the most magnificent trophy of wars of conquest held by any nation, is an incubus and an unprofitable appendage to France. Venice is a weak spot of Austria, and the life's blood of the empire is drained to hold that territory, which is absolutely worthless to the Austrians and fetters her armies in the Quadrilateral. The history of the world certainly proves that it is not profitable to govern a people without their consent.

"The logical lessons of this fact in this country is that if there are two nations here who have been living in an unnatural union, they should, for the benefit of one or both, be separated."—Cincinnati Commercial, March 23, 1861.

"We are not in favor of blockading the Southern coast. We are not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States now in possession of the seceders. We would recognize the existence of a government formed of all the seceding States, and attempt to cultivate amicable relations with it."—Cincinnati Commercial, March 23, 1861.

Now we challenge any one of the radical journals which are in the habit of attacking their opponents for the want of reasonable argument, to show by the record that any Democratic journal went to the length the Tribune did in asserting the right of secession, or declared a willingness to recognize the independence of the seceding States, as is expressed in the above quotations. Nor do we remember that the Tribune or the Commercial were ever denounced as "treasonable" by their party for advancing these doctrines. Yet these journals join in the denunciation of a member of Congress who declares a preference for separation as an alternative to extermination, and approve a vote of censure by an intolerant party majority. Was ever such glaring inconsistency shown?

It was charged by ex-Congressman Blair in his late speech in the House of Representatives that Secretary Chase was in favor of letting the Southern States go, and of acknowledging their independence. The above articles would seem to place this beyond doubt. Not only at the Cincinnati Commercial the recognized organ of Mr. Chase, but the Enquirer of the same city, says that, at the time the above articles appeared, they were understood to be from Mr. Chase's own pen. Now the radical journals have indulged in a good deal of twaddle about the encouragement which they safely charge was held out to the secession leaders by the Democracy at the North, but it must be

plain to every man that nothing that a Democratic Journal could have said would have afforded half the encouragement to the secession leaders that such articles as the above must have afforded. The Democratic party was about to retire from power, and nothing that the journals in its interest said could be regarded as indicating the policy that would be pursued by the then incoming administration. But the Tribune and the Cincinnati Commercial were known to the secession leaders as two of the leading exponents of the administration party, and looking to their columns they found ample reason for the belief that the administration would not interpose to prevent their accomplishing their purposes. And how much that encouragement must have been increased when they saw Mr. Chase, with his known views in favor of recognizing the independence of the rebel Confederacy called to the Cabinet! His organ had declared that it was "not in favor of blockading the southern coast," that it was "not in favor of retaking by force the property of the United States," that it "would recognize the existence of a government formed of all the seceding States," while the Tribune announced its purpose to do its best to forward the views of the seceders. Such were the doctrines put forward by these radical journals unrebuked by their party.

Is it not plain that in censuring such speeches as that delivered by Mr. Long they are eating their own words, and that in charging others with encouraging secession they are but practicing the exploded device of the pick-pocket who cries "stop thief" to divert suspicion from himself to some one more honest.

Health.

In the early spring every cellar and every yard should be cleaned out thoroughly from all rubbish and waste material accumulated through the winter. For these things as the weather becomes warmer with the approach of summer, begin to decompose and exhale a very unwholesome effluvia, which is very detrimental to health. Many of the dangerous and dreadful epidemics that sometime rage in cities during the hot season of the year, if not entirely prevented, would certainly be much moderated by attending to such matters as would keep the air free from the elements of decay and in every way more salubrious. Our bodies can not be kept in their natural health, vigor and elasticity unless they are kept clean. Next to this in importance for our health is the cleanliness of our habitations. Cleaning houses and yards is not near as expensive, or near as toilsome as the costs and weariness of the sick chamber. The sickness and death of innocent persons resulting from negligence and indifference is certainly chargeable upon delinquents.

A MISTAKE.—An Exchange says:
"Charles to the altar led the lovely Jane, and to her father's home returned again, where, to convey them on their wedding tour, already stood a brilliant coach and four. When lo! the gathering showers at once descended, clouds rolled on clouds and warring winds contended; this moves him not, but in he hands his bride, and seats himself, snarfed, by her side, when thus to cheer the fair one, he began: "I hope we soon shall have a little sun." But she, to whom the weather gave no pain, who heeded not the blast nor pattering rain, but most about her future state bethought her, replied, "my dear, I'd rather have a daughter."

On Sight and on Demand.

One of Porter's staff is responsible for this anecdote:
Judge C—, a well known, highly respectable Knickerbocker, on the shady side of fifty, a widower with five children—full of fun and frolic, ever ready for a joke, to give or take—was bantered the other evening by a miss of five and twenty for not taking a wife. He urged that she was hale and hearty and deserved a matrimonial messmate. The Judge acknowledged the fact; admitted that he was convinced by the eloquence of his fair friend that he had been thus far remiss, and expressed contrition for the fault confessed; ended with offering himself to the lady, telling her she could not certainly reject him after pointing out his heinous offence. The lady replied that she would be most happy to take the situation so uniquely advertised, and become a bond of his one, to her, serious obstacle.

"Well," said the Judge, "name it. My profession is to surmount such obstacles."
"Ah! Judge this is beyond your power. I have vowed to never marry a widower he must have ten children."
"Ten children! Oh, that's nothing," says the Judge. "I'll give you five now, and my notes on demand in installments for the balance."
"Admiral A. H. Foote just before his decease said:
"I have the highest opinion of Gen. McClellan. He is an excellent man; a man of principle, and one to be depended on; a man of piety—and just the man for the place (the army of the Potomac),—but he worked with his hands tied; and of course he could not do as he would. The government would not let him."

The Spirit of Intolerance.

The careful and candid observer can already see much in the manner and tone of the republican press that is indicative of a decided improvement in the strength and prospect of the Democracy. That a change is going on in public sentiment and feeling, can be rightfully inferred from the grimaces and wincings and confused apologies of the party in power.—They smart under the merited chastisement which they are receiving for their reckless extravagance—hypocritical professions and wilful betrayal of the public interests. They do not even undertake to make an honest and manly defense. So far, their whole tactics have consisted in meeting facts with a brazen denial, and loading their opponents with calumny and abuse. Never in our history was there so much personality, virulence and unblinking enmity as republicans have habitually indulged towards Democrats since their own accession into power. They have been utterly unwilling to stand or fall in a fair and open discussion of the merits of their position, as parties have heretofore done. They will brook no inquisitive eye peering into and revealing the true condition of affairs—no exposure—no exhibits—no balance struck at this critical period. All this is contrary to the spirit and subversive of the principles of a free government. Our government is founded on truth, and under no circumstances can stand in danger of the free discussion or rigid scrutiny into all the conduct of those who administer it. If they are honest, then investigation will give them additional strength; if they are dishonest, then every interest of the people and nation require their exposure and rebuke. Nor does a state of war work exemption from this rule. On the contrary there exists the greatest necessity for vigilance and accountability, because this is the greatest temptation and the most favorable opportunity for rulers to betray their solemn trust and responsibilities.

This attempt to suppress all inquiry and dragoon people into silence labeled patriotism, has most signally failed as all such efforts should, and must fail unless free government is a mockery. The manifest intolerance and injustice practiced towards Democrats have been such palpable wrongs and violations of political decency, that that portion of our opponents who respect the prerogative and privileges of a free people because they love them, have repudiated the outrage. They are now among the most fearless and caustic critics of the administration. Of course if such privilege as tolerated in one quarter it must be in all. The effect is visible in the modified tone and changed demeanor of those who have lost no opportunity to malign and vilify us. If there is not virtue and intelligence enough the people to save the country, then all is lost.—The quackery of politicians cannot do it.—*Dubuque Herald.*

How they Look at it.

With what different feelings different persons will look upon the coming of the bright Spring! To some it will speak of hope, and joy and blessedness. To others the tender blade of grass upon which the eye falls—the budding trees, the serene blue skies, the fragrant, many-hued flowers—all will be so many elements of pain and distress; for the soft breeze stirs the grass over a new made grave, and all that brightness and beauty seem but a wretched mockery. "Why? why? why?" the impatient soul constantly reiterates, as it vainly seeks to reconcile itself to the change between the hope of the last spring time and the sadness of this. There are moments when one is satisfied submissively to leave this question unsolved; but Nature, strong and self-asserting, soon moans again in her pain; and so, all over the land, are they who will turn away, sick at heart, from the brightness and beauty of this coming spring.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, made a speech the other day to some of his 100-day soldiers, in which he said they were to be used to "put down the enemies of the government, North as well as South." As he considers the administration the government, of course this means that these men are to be used to put down all who oppose the administration. From this it appears that these troops are designed for political use—to carry the elections in the west at the point of the bayonet.

General Blair lately made a speech at St. Louis against radicalism, from which the N. Y. Tribune makes the following extract, in order to prove that he is a copperhead and traitor:
"I am for maintaining this country for the benefit of white people. [Cheers.] I am opposed, while these negroes sojourn among us, to giving them rights over the white citizens of this country. [Cheers.] I am opposed to clothing them with the privileges of enfranchisement."
General Thompson, the hired negro representative of England, devoted for thirty years to the destruction of the liberties of the people of the United States, is going about the country exulting over the horror and desolation his teachings have caused.

How Men Act in Battle.

A letter from a soldier makes the following interesting comments on the manner in which battles are fought, and explaining why it is that, after a conflict of perhaps several hours' duration, there should be so small a proportion of killed and wounded.

If you were never in battle you would not guess there were half the random shots fired that there are. Why, sir, I have seen whole regiments and brigades deliver their fire when I was sure that they did not even wound a single man. Such firing, besides wasting the ammunition, does not intimidate the enemy at all; on the other hand it makes them feel that there is but little danger, consequently he is more bold, and delivers his fire more accurately. Besides if men are allowed to make three random discharges it seems to become a habit, and they become so excited at it that they would often miss a man at ten paces than they would hit him. Just in that way battles are often lost, while the company commander, if he would only stop it and show them that they were doing no good, they would soon become collected, and after they once knew their folly, would of their own accord fire deliberately, and probably save the day after it had been comparatively lost.

Why, sir, in battle you often see company commanders charging around with their swords flourishing about their heads, crying out, "Give it to them, boys, give it to them!" manifesting in themselves, and creating in others, all the excitement possible. Now a second thought would show their better judgment that they were doing more harm than good, for men become so excited under such circumstances that they would miss an elephant at ten paces. You often see the above blustering around when the enemy are at least one thousand yards off, and to hear the roar of musketry and the excited commanders, you would think they would soon come to a hand to hand contest.—What is it that excites a man in battle? Why, it is the danger. If you shoot at a man once he is very much excited; shoot at him a hundred times, and miss him every time, and all his fear and excitement are gone; but reserve your fire until you can do some execution, and when they come fire into them, cut his clothes, wound his neighbor, kill the second man from him and let him see it, and the day will be won.

Unquiet Milk Cows.

One of the greatest errors in overcombing cows that are unquiet while being milked is to whip, beat and bawl at them. This is generally done, and the cow becomes afraid or angry, and instead of becoming better, grows worse. Milk cows cannot be whipped or terrified into standing quietly, gently, during the milking.—They dislike to be milked, for they know hard words and hard blows always attend the operation. They dread to see the milker as a little urchin dreads to see the birch rod in the hands of the angry pedagogue, when he expects to feel it applied to his back. A cow kindly and properly treated, is pleased to see the milker, gladly awaits his or her approach, and submits with pleasure to the operation of being milked. Every one having experience with cows knows this to be true. But the cow is opposed to a change of milkers; she soon becomes attached to one person who performs the operation, and does not willingly and freely give down her milk to another person; therefore have one regular milker to certain cows, and bear in mind if you change milkers, it is at the expense of a loss of milk and of injury to the cow.

All animals are appreciative of kind treatment, and resent abusive treatment. Therefore, if you would have them gentle and kind, treat them gently and kindly.—See that those who milk them can control themselves, govern their passion, speak low and kindly, under any provocation, and soon the cows will learn that they are not going to be abused, and will submit to the operation. Milking should be performed at regular hours, not varying fifteen minutes from one day to another.—No talking or laughing should be permitted at the time, and it should be done as speedily as possible.

Miscegenation.—It seems the Minnesota Legislature has just Herodded the President himself in promoting the interest and advancement of the miscegenation doctrine. They have recently passed a law fining any teacher or board of trustees fifty dollars if they refuse admission into the public schools of any negro child. It seems that the Democratic township of Rose, in the county in which St. Paul is situated, had the unpardonable audacity last fall to exclude all negroes from its schools, or at least not to admit them on an equality with white children. This, it seems, has been the occasion for all this magnificent legislation of the Minnesota Legislature.

Richmond is attacked by an army marching down under Grant, and an army advancing from the James river under the command of Butler and the direction of Gen. Baldy Smith. The army of Butler is 100,000 strong, that of Grant 200,000, while the garrison about Washington and the neighborhood, and the force in the Shenandoah valley, absorb the rest of the grand army of 400,000.

A Female Soldier from Huntington Indiana.

Mary Ellen Wise, the bold soldier boy that turned out to be a woman, states the Nashville Times of Tuesday, will leave this city to-day for her home in Huntington county, Indiana. She has been in the army nearly two years, has been in six battles and many skirmishes, has carried her musket and punished hard-tack like a veteran. She gave us a little outline of her history, saying she would be eighteen next February. She enlisted in April, 1861, in consequence of a home made unpleasant by a step-mother, and joined Company I, in the Thirty-fourth Indiana, in which company she has had a brother. With the regiment she went to Pittsburg Landing, took part in the battle of Shiloh, was on Corinth's bloody field, but escaped unhurt there, to be severely wounded at Stone River, by a musket ball in the side. From there by hospital, and had her sex discovered the first time her wound was dressed.

After weary months of pain, she was once more well and was sent home, staid only a week in the neighborhood, and went to Indianapolis, where she re-enlisted in Company A of the Sixty-fifth Wisconsin. On her way with the regiment she was recognized by one of the train guards, who saw her in the hospital at Louisville, and was arrested by the Military Conductor and sent to Col. Horner, Provost Marshal. She says she likes to be a soldier first-rate, and went in because she loved the Union and wanted to fight for it. This girl, erratic as her course may have been, has a patriotism enough to put to shame the deeds of some of our so-called Union men. Browned with sun and wind, with short hair worn boy's fashion, and in uniform, there is nothing much to betray her sex, except her head.—From the Louisville Journal.

A Sharp Rap at the Covenanters.

The resolution of the strong-minded women and weak-minded men at Washington, to use no imported articles of apparel, and their citation of the historical precedents of the Revolution, amount to this:

Whereas, The women of America, in 1770, discountenanced the use of imported goods, in order to deprive the home government of a source of revenue;

Resolved, That we will follow their patriotic example, and do all in our power to discourage importations, in order to deprive our home government of its revenues.

The home government of George III. regarded the combination as little less than reasonable. How Lincoln, Chase, and the holders of five-twenties and ten-forties will regard this combination to cut off the government supply of gold remains to be seen.

The worst sentence that could be passed upon the projectors of this piece of folly would be to condemn them to a strict adherence to their own resolution, and hold them, not for three years or the war, but for sixty days, to a regime from which tea and coffee and chocolate, sugar, pepper, and spice, furs, gloves and cosmetics, drugs and medicines, and foreign fabrics of dress, or ornaments of person, should be rigidly excluded.

Abolition Aid to Rebels.

The greatest help to the rebel cause has been found among Mr. Lincoln's loyal Office holders. Only a few days since, government officials in New-York were detected in furnishing goods as well as munitions of war to the confederates.—It has been discovered that negotiations have been made between certain parties at the north and General Kirby Smith, which secures to the north all the confederate cotton west of the Mississippi river, and receives goods and munitions of war in return. The Red river disaster would naturally lead to the belief that General Banks is a party to the transaction.

This same horde of speculators are the ones who cry out so loudly for the Union. They are willing to see the last man (if any excepting themselves) perish, if they can but amass immense fortunes. These people begin to open their eyes to these horrid crimes, and a portion of the Republican press begin to sound the tocsin of alarm. There is a day close at hand when these murderers will stand before the world to render an account for the crimes they have committed.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal truly remarks: "It is the most awful fact in this war that the President of the United States considers his own re-election the chief purpose to be accomplished by it."

Elopements are becoming more frequent than ever throughout the country. Men and women are just now experimenting largely with the husbands and wives of others.

Richmond is attacked by an army marching down under Grant, and an army advancing from the James river under the command of Butler and the direction of Gen. Baldy Smith. The army of Butler is 100,000 strong, that of Grant 200,000, while the garrison about Washington and the neighborhood, and the force in the Shenandoah valley, absorb the rest of the grand army of 400,000.